# IN THE UNKEED SPATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants:

KALISH et al.

Examiner:

Mohammed A

Siddiqi

Serial No:

09/713,275

Group Art Unit:

2154

Filed:

November 15, 2000

Attorney Docket No.:

P-3364-US

Title:

METHOD OF NAVIGATING THROUGH CELLULAR NETWORK

## APPELLANTS' BRIEF

Commissioner for Patents Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

Appellants, formerly the applicants, submit this paper under 37 CFR 1.192 in response to the Notice of Appeal filed on December 17, 2004. This paper is submitted in triplicate with the requisite fee of \$250.00, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.17(f), and a Petition For A Four Month Extension of Time, under 37 CFR 1.136 along with the Extension fee of \$795.00, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.17.

Appellants request consideration of this Appeal, reversal of all rejections of claims 1-23, and allowance of these claims.

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#### I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Unipier LTD., an Israeli Corporation, of Netanya, Israel, the assignee of the entire right, title and interest in the above listed Patent Application.

# II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants do not have, and are not aware of, any related appeals and/or interferences in the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

## III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

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Claims 1-23 are presently pending. Claims 1-23 are presently under Final rejection,

as per the Final Office Action of August 17, 2004 (paper number 13). Claims 1-23 are the

subject of the instant Appeal.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

Claims 1-23 have not been amended subsequent to their being finally rejected in the

Final Official Action of August 17, 2004.

V. <u>SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION</u>

The invention is directed to a method of navigating and orienting through network

hypertext language based pages ("network/web pages") using the limited space available on

the screens of mobile devices (e.g. cell phones). The claimed invention enables user

interaction by aggregating any collection of network pages ("track pages") and arranging

them into sequences of network pages' URLs (navigation track), placing navigation track at

accessible memory location on the network ("navigation track source"), loading navigation

track from navigation track source, setting current track location-code to the first page of the

navigation track, downloading track page data according to current track location-code, and

editing current track page hypertext content: ("modified track page").

This enables a user to see as large of a fragment or portion of a web page as may fit

onto the user device's screen, and will provide on the user device's screen navigation links to

other fragments of the page, which other fragments did not fit on the screen.

VI. <u>ISSUES</u>

Appellants request the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences to consider the

following issues:

1. Whether claims 1 through 23 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) based

on the combination of three separate unrelated references: (1) Boor et al. (U.S.

Pat. No. 6,317,781); (2) Saylor et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,501,832); and Smethers

et al. (6,560,640)...

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Specifically:

a) Whether the Examiner established a prima facie case of obviousness by showing at least some motivation to combine the three unrelated reference he combined in order to reject claim 1.

b) Whether the three unrelated reference combined actually teach or suggest all the limitations of claim 1.

## VII GROUPING OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-23 are to be considered as a single group for this appeal.

### VIII. <u>ARGUMENT</u>

These arguments are submitted in rebuttal to those presented in the above referenced Final Official Action and the First Official Action of January 11, 2002.

#### Claims 1- 23

Independent Claim 1 of the present invention recites:

"A method for creating and operating a navigation platform provided for <u>navigating</u> and <u>orienting through network hyper text language based pages</u> of data accessed over a <u>mobile communications network</u> ("network pages") using a designated mobile device for <u>displaying network page content</u> and enabling user interaction, the method comprising the steps of:

A. receiving a collection of network pages ("track pages") and arranging them into sequences of network pages' URLs ("navigation track");

- B. placing the navigation track at an accessible location on the mobile communications network ("navigation track source");
  - C. loading the navigation track from a navigation track source;
  - D. setting a code to denote a current user location within the navigation track ("track

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location-code") to the first page of the navigation track;

E. downloading track page data according to the current track location-code;

F. editing current track page data: ("modified track page") by performing at least one

of:

adding hypertext navigation items linking to navigation options;

exchanging URLs' references of embedded objects to with absolute URL references;

and

adding further hypertext language content or commands ("added hypertext")

G. sending a modified current track page from the accessible location over the mobile communications network to the a user display of the designated mobile device;

H. presenting on a screen of the user display of the mobile device respective information based on the current track page content;

I. enabling user interaction, to select a navigation option, based upon embedded navigation items in the current track page to permit navigation through the navigation track;

J. enabling user access to the added hypertext content or command; and

K. upon selecting a navigation option by the user, identifying a navigation target address and downloading a next track page from the accessible location over the mobile communications network to the a user display of the designated mobile device according to an the identified navigation target address."

The three cited references, which were combined by the Examiner as the basis of his 103 rejection of the sole independent claim 1, respectively teach:

(1) Boor et al. — "A system, method, and software product provide a wireless communications device with a markup language based man-machine interface. The man-machine interface provides <u>a user interface for the various telecommunications functionality of the wireless communication device</u>, including dialing telephone numbers, answering telephone calls, creating messages, sending messages, receiving messages, establishing configuration settings, which are defined

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in markup language, such as HTML, and accessed through a browser program executed by the wireless communication device. This feature enables direct access to Internet and World Wide Web content, such as Web pages, to be directly integrated with telecommunication functions of the device, and allows Web content to be seamlessly integrated with other types of data, since all data presented to the user via the user interface is presented via markup language-based pages. The browser processes an extended form of HTML that provides new tags and attributes that enhance the navigational, logical, and display capabilities of conventional HTML, and particularly adapt HTML to be displayed and used on wireless communication devices with small screen displays. The wireless communication device includes the browser, a set of portable components, and portability layer. The browser includes protocol handlers, which implement different protocols for accessing various functions of the wireless communication device, and content handlers, which implement various content display mechanisms for fetching and outputting content on a screen display."

- (2) Saylor et al. "A system and method for <u>registering voice codes</u> ("VCodes") associated with stored content corresponding to the VCodes, wherein the VCode may be used to access the stored content via telephone by calling a central number and <u>entering the VCode or verbally</u> describing the object, attraction or subject, in which case the verbal description is associated with a VCode or collection of VCodes."
- (3) Smethers et al. "Improved techniques that enable wireless devices to implement bookmarks with improved transmission efficiency, reduced user navigation and/or reduced amounts of memory resources are disclosed. One aspect of the improved techniques pertains to use of a compact request from a wireless device to an intermediate server when requesting a document or file by selection of a bookmark. Another aspect of the improved techniques is the ability of a user to select a bookmark to request the associated document or file with reduced user interaction (e.g., a single button action). Still another aspect of the improved

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techniques is that memory resources of the wireless devices need not be consumed to store network addresses (e.g., URLs) for the bookmarks."

In contrast to what is claimed in claim 1, the Boor reference teaches a user interface for the various telecommunications functionality of the wireless communication device so as to allows Web content to be seamlessly integrated with other types of data. The smothers reference teaches an improved techniques that enable wireless devices to implement bookmarks with improved transmission efficiency, resulting in reduced user navigation and/or reduced amounts of memory resources. While the most confusing of the reference cited was Saylor, which teaches a method for registering voice codes ("VCodes") associated with stored content corresponding to the Vcodes, which includes entering the VCode or verbally. Although the relevance to the claimed subject matter of each of the three cited references is questionable, the relevance of the Saylor reference is outright mind-boggling.

As has been well established in the U.S.P.T.O. and with the C.A.F.C., the combination of references intended to support an obviousness type rejection requires a showing of motivation to combine the references – none was provided. The Examiner is not allowed to merely use hindsight to support the combination of references -- which in the present situations appears to be what the Examiner is doing. Furthermore, it is established law that in combining references, the references should not require modification of references such that the modification destroys the references intended function -- however, the Examiner used at least one reference (e.g. Saylor) which had nothing to do with navigating through text/image based content. Non-analogous prior art should not be used in combination with other prior art to support a claim rejection – however, the Examiner used at least one reference (e.g. Saylor) which had nothing to do with navigating through text/image based content.

One specific example of the Examiner's misapplication of the Saylor reference is found on page 4 of the Final Office Action, where the Examiner argues that although Boor is silent about setting a code to denote user location within a navigation track, however, Saylor discloses such code. The Examiner makes reference to Col 17, Lines 5-8 of Saylor for support of his argument, but the term "current location" which Saylor refers to in this section

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is the <u>physical geographical location</u> of the user and not the <u>virtual location</u> of the user within a "navigation track"

Within the Final Office Action, there exist numerous other instances of the Examiner's misapplication of the Saylor reference. However, for purposes of this appeal, the Applicants will not bother The Board with more examples of the Examiner's misapplication of references than needed to prove the Examiner's failure to establish a Prima Facie case of obviousness upon which he relied to reject independent claim 1 and dependent claims 2 through 23.

Based on the above remarks, Applicants respectfully reiterate that the Examiner's combination of references in support of his 103 rejection of claim 1 appear to be inappropriate and unjustified under the current state of the patent law. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request reversal of the rejection of claim 1. Since claims 2 through 23 depend from claim 1, Applicants also request a reversal of the rejection of claims 2 through 23 by virtue of their dependence on claim 1, which claim Applicants believe to be allowable inlight of the above remarks.

#### IX. CONCLUSION

Based on the arguments above, Appellants respectfully request reversal of the outstanding rejection, and allowance of claims 1-23.

If there is any question or comment as to the form, content, or entry of this paper, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned counsel at the address and telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

Vladimir Sherman

Attorney for Applicant(s) Registration No. 43,116

Dated: June 17, 2005 Vladimir Sherman C/O LandonIP, Inc. 1700 Diagonal Road, Suite 450 Alexandria, VA 22314 TEL/FAX: (212)658-9933 APPLICANTS: SERIAL NO:

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## **APPENDIX**

## **Current State of the Claims**

Claim 1 A method for creating and operating a navigation platform provided for navigating and orienting through network hyper text language based pages of data accessed over a mobile communications network ("network pages") using a designated mobile device for displaying network page content and enabling user interaction, the method comprising the steps of:

- A receiving a collection of network pages ("track pages") and arranging them into sequences of network pages' URLs ("navigation track");
- B. placing the navigation track at an accessible location on the mobile communications network ("navigation track source");
  - C. loading the navigation track from a navigation track source;
- D. setting a code to denote a current user location within the navigation track ("track location-code") to the first page of the navigation track;
  - E. downloading track page data according to the current track location-code;
- F. editing current track page data: ("modified track page") by performing at least one of:

adding hypertext navigation items linking to navigation options;

exchanging URLs' references of embedded objects to with absolute URL references; and

adding further hypertext language content or commands ("added hypertext")

- G. sending a modified current track page from the accessible location over the mobile communications network to the a user display of the designated mobile device;
- H. presenting on a screen of the user display of the mobile device respective information based on the current track page content;

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I. enabling user interaction, to select a navigation option, based upon embedded

navigation items in the current track page to permit navigation through the navigation track;

J. enabling user access to the added hypertext content or command; and

K. upon selecting a navigation option by the user, identifying a navigation target

address and downloading a next track page from the accessible location over the mobile

communications network to the a user display of the designated mobile device according to

an the identified navigation target address.

Claim 2 The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of:

prior to loading the navigation track, updating navigation track according to current

circumstances e.g. time or place;

Claim 3 The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of enabling the user to edit

the navigation track e.g. delete any page;

Claim 4 The method of Claim 1 using a designated proxy server ("navigation

server"), further comprising the steps of:

- Further editing of page hypertext content by modifying URLs of "hyperlinks" so as

to point to the location of the navigation server;

Upon selecting a hyperlink by the user, downloading the requested original page

("target page") by the navigation server;

Editing the target page hyper-text content according to step F of the first clam and the

first step of claim 4; and

Transferring the modified track page to the mobile device;

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Claim 5 The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

- Concurrently with downloading of the current track page in step E, further

downloading the next-in-line pages along navigation track;

- Editing each downloaded track age according to the step F of claim 1 and first step

of claim 4;

- Upon receiving request navigation target address of any track page, checking cache

memory of navigation server for said track page;

- Sending the respective track page from the navigation server to the user mobile

device if the navigation target address matches any of the track pages in the navigation server

cache memory.

Claim 6 The method of claim 5 further comprising the steps of

- Prior to editing the downloaded track pages, merging several track pages into one

track page ("united track page") wherein the size of the united track page is limited according

to the mobile device constrains;

- Editing united track page according to the step F of claim 1 and first step of claim 4;

- Sending the modified united track page to the user mobile device; and;

- Displaying the respective track page, placed at the united track page, upon user

request for target address matching one of the track pages of the united track page.

Claim 7 The method of claim 1 wherein the navigation item contains the current track

location code and a second code denoting a request for moving to the next or previous track

page along the navigation track.

Claim 8 The method of claim 1 wherein the navigation item contains a code denoting

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a request to re-load the navigation track from the navigation track source and to update the

location-code of the user agent to the first track.

Claim 9 The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of generating a network

page ("track map page") containing list of links where each link points at one of the track

pages..

Claim 10 The method of claim 9 wherein each of the navigation items contains a code

denoting the appropriate track page location, further comprising the step of displaying the

track map page at the user display.

Claim 11 The method of claim 1 further comprising the step of modifying any

network page ("modified network page") containing hyperlinks pointing at track pages by

editing said hyperlinks so as to point to the location of the navigation server.

Claims 12 The method of claim 1 wherein the hypertext language is in WML format.

Claim 13 The method of claim 1 wherein the mobile device is a cellular phone device.

Claim 14 The method of claim 1 wherein the aggregating operation is performed by

the user.

Claim 15 The method of claim 1 wherein the aggregating operation is performed by

professional editors further comprising the step of placing the navigation track accessible to

the users;

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Claim 16 The method of claim 1 wherein the aggregation operation is processed and based on any dynamically created computer-generated collection of network pages ("dynamic

page list").

Claim 17 The method of claim 16 further comprising the steps of:

- Presenting the user with the dynamic page list; and

- Enabling the user to relocate directly to a location within the navigation track using

the dynamic page list.

Claim 18 The method of claim 16 wherein the aggregation operation further

comprises the steps of:

- Presenting the user with the dynamic page list;

- Enabling the user to select multiple network pages from the dynamic page list.

- Upon completion of the user-selection, updating the dynamic page list to contain

only said user-selected network pages.

Claim 19 The method of claim 16, wherein the dynamic page list is a search result

list.

Claim 20 The method of claim 16, wherein the dynamic page list is an inbox mail list.

Claim 21 The method of claim 6 wherein each track page is a WML deck and the

track pages are merged together into the united track page in the form of a deck containing

cards collected from the different WML decks of the navigation track.

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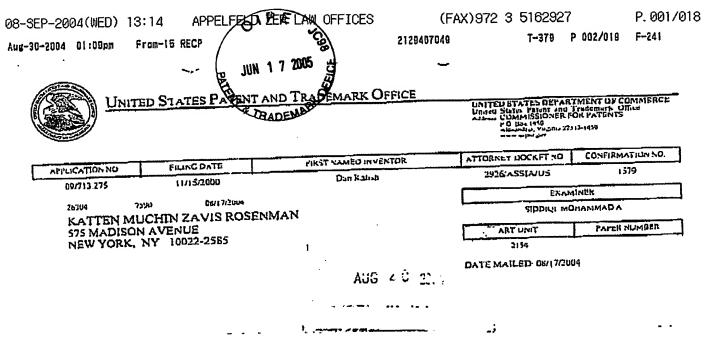
Claim 22 The method of claim 21 further comprising the step of displaying track

pages locally in user agent from united deck upon user navigation requests to such pages.

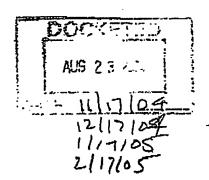
Claim 23 The method of claim 21 further comprising the step of collecting WML

pages until size of the united deck is optimized with respect to specific mobile device

capabilities.



Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding



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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
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Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mohammad A Siddiqi	2154	
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A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR R THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT!  - Extensions of time may an available under the provisions of 37 c  - If the penned for reply specified above is loca than thirty (30) days  - If no penned for reply specified above, the maximum stantions of  - Folium to reply within the soft of patended penned for reply will by Any reply received by the Office later than tyrea menting after the object period for applications. See 37 CFR 1 704(b)	ON: FR 1 138(a) In no event, however, ( in a reply within the statutory minimum condo will apply and will explice SIX (	nay a reply be unally filed  of thaty (30) days will be considered unally.  MONTAS from the making cute of this con  second provided to 135 U.S.C. 6 1331	ಗ್ರಭಾಗ ಗ್ರಹ್ಮ ನಿರ್ವಾಗ ಗ್ರಹ್ಮ ಗ್ರಹ
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4) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the applic 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are wi 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction	thdrawn from consideration		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Ex 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by	accepted or b) object to the drawing(s) be held in correction is required if the d	apayance. See 37 CFR 1.05(a). rawing(s) is objected to. See 37 Cf	<sup>2</sup> R 1.121(d). (O-152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for f a) All b) Some c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority doc 2. Certified copies of the priority doc 3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International  See the attached detailed Office action for	uments have been receive uments have been receive ne phority documents have Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a	ed. ed in Application No e been received in this National )).	Stage
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patont Drawing Review (PTO-3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO Paper No(s)/Mail Date  4 S Palentana Trademark Office	94B) Pa 0/SB/0B) 5) \[ \big  \text{N}	terview Summary (PTO-413)  aper No(syMail Date  blice of Informal Patent Application (PTother  Part of Paper No /Mail D	

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# U.S PATENT DOCUMENTS

±		Document Number Country Code-Number-Nano Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
	А	US-6,560,640	05-2003	Smethers, Paul A.	709/219
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## FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

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#### NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

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Natice of References Cited

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-23 are presented for examination.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boor et al. (6,317,781) (hereinafter Boor) in view of Saylor et al. (6,501,832) (hereinafter Saylor) in further view of Smethers et al. (6,560,640) (hereinafter Smethers).
- 4. As per claim 1, Boor discloses a method for creating and operating a navigation platform provided for navigating and orienting through hyper text language based pages of data accessed over a mobile communication

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network ("network pages") using a designated mobile device (fig 1) for

displaying network page content and enabling user interaction the method comprising the steps of (fig 1, element 136, see abstract, col 4, lines 1-37):

- receiving any collection (col 4, lines 25-39) of network pages ("track A. pages") (fig 7) and arranging them into sequences of network (col 16, lines 14-26): pages' URLs ("navigation track") (col 5, lines 12-14);
- placing navigation track (col 12, lines 29-40) at accessible location (col в. 8, line 50) on the network ("navigation track source") (col 4, lines 22-37)
- loading navigation track from navigation track source (col 12, lines 29-C. 40);
- downloading track page (fig 19) data according to current track E. location-code (fig 17b.2, col 31, lines 43-61);
- editing current track page data: ("modified track page") (col 13, lines F. 40-45) by performing at least one of: adding hypertext navigation items linking to navigation options (col 14, lines 12 -23);

exchanging URLs' references of embedded objects to with absolute URL references (col 13, lines 4-13 and col 28, lines 16-22); and adding further hypertext language; content or commands ("added hypertext") (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61)

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- G. sending the modified current track page to the a user of the designated device display (col 31, lines 43-61 and col 32, lines 29-36);
- H. presenting **on** a screen of the user display of the in mobile device respective information based on the current track page content (col 32, lines 29-63);
- I. enabling user interaction (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61), to select navigation option (col 32 line 28), based upon embedded navigation items (col 13, lines 9-14) in the current track page to permit navigation (col 9, line 44) through navigation track (col 32, lines 29-63);
- enabling user access to the added hypertext content or command (fig
   17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 15, lines 60-67);
- K. upon selecting navigation option by the user (col 9, lines 45-58), identifying navigation target address (col 34, lines 36-45)

Boor is silent about the Setting a code to denote current user location within the navigation track ("track location-code") and location-code is the target address.

However, Saylor discloses Setting a code (col 1, lines 57-61) to denote current user location (col 17, lines 5-8) within the navigation track (col 14, lines 51-54) ("track location-code") and location-code is the target address (fig 2, col 10, lines 46-50). It would have been abvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor with Saylor

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As per claim 2, Boor discloses prior to loading the navigation track, 5. updating the navigation tack according to current circumstances (col 16, lines 12-27);

- As per claim 3, Boor discloses the step of enabling the user to edit the 6. navigation track (col 13, lines 41-45);
- As per claim 4, Boor discloses using a designated proxy server 7. ("navigation server") (col 5, 16-19), further comprising the steps of:

further editing of page hypertext content by modifying URLs of "hyperlinks" so as to point to the location of the navigation server (col 13, lines 40-45);

upon selecting a hyperlink by the user (fig 20), downloading the requested original page ("target page") by the navigation server (col 31, lines 28-42);

editing the target page hyper-text content according; step F of the first claim and the first step of claim 4 (col 7, lines 4-10); and transferring the modified track page to the mobile device (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61);

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8. As per claim 5, Boor discloses the steps of concurrently with downloading of the current track page in step E, further downloading the next-in-line pages along navigation track (col 31,lines 28-42); editing each downloaded track page according to the step F of claim 1 and first step of claim 4 (col 7, lines 4-10);

Upon receiving request navigation target address of any track page (col 16, lines 13-27), checking cache memory (col 18, lines 1-3) of navigation server for said track page (col 13, lines 40-45); and sending (col 9, line 17) the respective track page from the navigation server to the user mobile device if the navigation target address matches any of the track pages in the navigation server cache memory (col 18, lines 1-3);

9. As per claim 6, Boor discloses prior to editing the downloaded track pages, merging several track pages into one track page ("united track page") (col 12, lines 34-37) wherein the size of the united track page is limited according to the mobile device constrains (col 28, lines 6-15); Editing united track page according to the step F of claim 1 and first step of claim 4;

sending the modified united track page to the user mobile device; and;

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displaying the respective track page, placed at the united track page, upon user request for target address matching one of the track pages of the united track page (figure 13, lines 15-40);

- 10. As per claim 7, Boor is silent about the navigation item contains the current track location code and a second code denoting a request for moving to the next or previous track page along the navigation track; However, Saylor discloses the navigation item contains the current track location code and a second code denoting a request for moving to the next or previous track page along the navigation track (col 18, lines 32-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side.
  - 11. As per claim 8, Boor is silent about the navigation item contains a code denoting a request to re-load the navigation track from the navigation track source and to update the location-code of the user agent to the first track;

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However, Saylor discloses the navigation item contains a code denoting a request to re-load the navigation track from the navigation track source and to update the location-code of the user agent to the first track (col 18, lines 27-44). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side.

- 12. As per claim 9, Boor discloses the step of generating a network page ("track map page") containing list of links where each link points at one of the track pages (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61);
- 13. As per claim 10, Boor discloses the step of displaying the track map page at the user display (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61). Boor is silent about the navigation items contains a code denoting the appropriate track page location.

However, Saylor discloses the navigation items contains a code denoting the appropriate track page location track (col 18, lines 27-44). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to

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combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side.

- As per claim 11, Boor discloses modifying any a network page 14. ("modified network page") containing hyperlinks pointing at track pages by editing said hyperlinks so as to point to the location of the navigation server (col 4, lines 9-37);
- As per claim 12, Boor discloses the hypertext language in MMI format 15. (col 4, lines 65-67).

Boor fails to disclose the WML format;

However, Saylor discloses the WML format (col 14, line 57). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side using XML, TML, WML, and MMI).

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- As per claim 13, Boor discloses the mobile device is a cellular phone 16. device (col 1, line 20);
- As per claim 14, Boor discloses the aggregating operation is performed 17. by the user (col 6, lines 11-16);
- As per claim 15, Boor discloses the aggregating operation is performed 18. by professional editors further comprising the step of placing the navigation track accessible to the users (col 6, lines 31-67);
- As per claim 16, Boor discloses the aggregation operation is processed 19. and based on any dynamically created computer-generated collection of network pages ("dynamic page list") (col 30, lines 40-51).
- As per claim 17, Boor discloses presenting the user with the dynamic 20. page list (fig 19, col 30, lines 40-51); and Enabling the user to relocate directly to a location within the navigation track using the dynamic page list (col 31, lines 25-41).
- As per claim 18, the aggregation operation further comprises the steps 21. of:

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presenting the user with the dynamic page list (fig 19, col 30, lines 40-51); Enabling the user to select multiple network pages from the dynamic page list (col 30, lines 40-51).

Upon completion of the user-selection, updating the dynamic page list to contain only said user-selected network pages (col 30, lines 60-67).

- 22. As per claim 19, Boor discloses dynamic page list (col 30, lines 60-67) is a search result list (col 31, lines 1-4);
- 23. The methods 20, Boor discloses the dynamic page list is an inbox mail list (col 46, lines 20 -21);
- 24. As per claim 21, boor discloses each track page is a deck and the track pages are merged together into the united track page in the form of a deck containing cards collected from the different decks of the navigation track (figure 20);

Boor fails to disclose the WML format;

however, Saylor discloses the WML format (col 14, line 57). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys

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to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side using XML, TML, WML, and MMI).

As per claim 22, Boor discloses the step of displaying track pages 25. locally by user agent from united deck upon user navigation requests to such pages (figure 20);

Boor and Saylor both are silent about WML deck;

However, Smethers discloses (col 7, lines 1-14); It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor and Saylor with Smethers because it would enable the wireless devices to implement bookmarks with improved transmission efficiency, reduced user navigation and reduces amounts of memory resources.

As per claim 23, boor discloses the step of collecting pages until size of 26. the united deck is optimized with respect to specific mobile device capabilities (fig 20);

Boor fails to disclose the WML format;

However, Saylor discloses the WML format (col 14, line 57). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to

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combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side using XML, TML, WML, and MMI).

#### Response to Arguments

27. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### Conclusion

28. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action

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and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mohammad A Siddiqi whose telephone number is (703) 305-0353. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on (703) 305-8498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

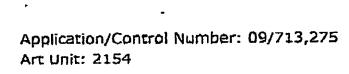
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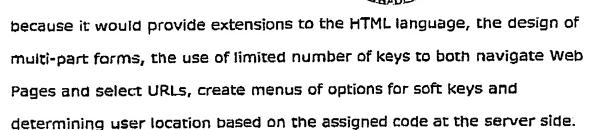
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SUPERVISE PATENT EXAMINER
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Boor and Saylor both are silent about from the accessible location over the mobile communication network, and downloading a next track page from the accessible location over the mobile communications network to the a user display of the designated mobile device according to an the identified navigation target address;

However, Smethers discloses from the accessible location over the mobile communication network (abstract, fig 6, col 12, lines 31-60), and downloading a next track page from the accessible location over the mobile communications network to the a user display of the designated mobile device according to an the identified navigation target address (abstract, fig 6, col 12, lines 31-60); It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor and Saylor with Smethers because it would enable the wireless devices to implement bookmarks with improved transmission efficiency, reduced user navigation and reduces amounts of memory resources.